

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 13, 1893.

## The Present Attitude of the Allies.

In an article published in the *Republic* the 7th of July on the Russo-Turkish question, we expressed the opinion that the existence of the Ottoman empire would be preserved for the present, that there would be no war, and that the Czar, by skilful diplomacy, and through the fears of Turkey and her allies, would come out of the dispute a gainer, would advance nearer the goal of his ambition—the ultimate subjugation of the Eastern empire. The last arrivals from Europe tend to confirm this opinion. The salute government of St. Petersburg put forth its pretensions in the most positive and peremptory manner in order to try the metal of its opponents and of the neutral powers. Its boldness brought the fleets of England and France to Besika bay, which afforded a pretence for its armies to enter the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia; its temerity showed the neutral position of Prussia and the subservency and cupidity of Austria. It could not break the French and English alliance, but it exhibited the nature of a contest which made the allies recoil. England and France declared that the occupation of the principalities by Russia would be a cause of war, and yet the modern Caesar crossed the Rubicon. Eighty thousand Russian troops have passed the Pruth and now hold possession of the forbidden territory. And where are the mighty fleets that threatened to enter the Euxine to annihilate the Russian navy and to destroy Odessa, Sebastopol, and all the ports and cities of the Czar in that sea? They could have done it. Nothing could resist such a combined force. The Emperor Nicholas himself knew this. Still he crossed the Pruth; and the navies of England and France have not entered the Dardanelles! They ride in Besika bay, or cruise in the Levant, while the Autocrat is fast Russifying Moldavia and Wallachia, and firmly establishing his power there. Russia has advanced, and the allies have receded. The press of Europe abuses the Czar, while the French and British governments remonstrate and negotiate. In the face of so much outrageous assumption and aggression, and in defiance of the public opinion and power of the world, Russia is suffered to temporize and to march nearer and nearer her object. Under this humiliating state of things we are told, as we believed from the first, that there will be no war. The Czar can afford to take time and negotiate, and show his moderation; delay is strength to him and weakness to his enemies. The allies are willing, probably, to concede some of the demands, something to the ambition and power of the Autocrat, though not justly due to him, rather than enter upon an uncertain, expensive, and protracted war.

But here questions arise of the gravest importance. Ought England and France to recede from the ground they had taken? Is it good policy to yield? Or are they able to maintain their position? The hereditary policy of the Czars and the unswerving purpose of every successive government of Russia is to extend the empire to Constantinople. This is well known to the cabinets and statesmen of Europe. Every step towards the south is taken with that ulterior view, and almost every year as Russia grows she approaches nearer the object. It is equally as well understood that her late and present demands upon Turkey were and are made to the same end. "The integrity of the Ottoman empire" has been a familiar phrase in the diplomatic language of Europe for more than half a century, and presupposes a threatened state of dissolution. Hence all the diplomatic notes and replies, and all the arguments of journalists on the questions raised and apparently at issue, are like the pleadings of a case on abstract technicalities against ocular proof. The Czar talks of the "Holy Places" and the "Greek Christians" when he means the possession of Byzantium; and the governments of Great Britain and France gravely argue these questions, which they care nothing about, while they are alarmed at the real purpose and dangerous power of Russia.

In whatever point of view we look at this question we see it full of difficulties. Yet it is of such vast importance that to delay meeting these difficulties—to "put off the evil day"—is to make the danger greater and more imminent. Suppose, for the sake of peace, the pretensions of Russia be allowed, and that she continue to hold or exercise power over the territories on the left bank of the Danube, how long will it be before she cross that river and seize the countries on the right bank? If this be permitted, the process of dismembering the Ottoman empire has commenced, and its "integrity" is a fiction. If the advance of the Czar be not effectually resisted now, how can it be when his power is extended, and when Europe will be in a less favorable state to offer resistance? The allies have already exhibited weakness in that they did not make in reality the Pruth the rubicon to the Emperor Nicholas. They had threatened to do so, and the occasion demanded firmness. When the Russian troops entered the principalities the combined fleets ought to have passed the Dardanelles. Consistency and policy required this. It might have led to war, but war would have been better for the allies than their present humiliation, and the strides of the Cossack towards the Golden Horn. But Russia might have hesitated before such a bold and determined attitude; her haughty tone might have been lowered. Although she confides in the impregnable position of a great extent of her vast territory against all the powers of the world, she would not risk for a slight cause a war with such a combination of naval and military power as that ready to oppose her. True, if she lost her fleet, and her cities on the shores of the Black Sea should be destroyed by the guns of the "Thunderers" and the "Terribles" of England and France, she might expect to get an equivalent in a

large slice of European Turkey. We have no doubt but that she would sacrifice a great deal to get nearer the city of Constantinople. But even to do this she might have to meet on the plains of ancient Thrace two hundred thousand Turks, French, and English. Whatever might be the results of such a terrible conflict, the combined powers ought not to shrink from it; they ought to endeavor to turn back or check the swelling waves of northern despotism which threaten to overwhelm the South and East, and to destroy the liberties of the West. There is a power in Europe that could do this: the democracy—the people. But will the imperial master of the French or the English aristocracy unite with the Kossutzes and the Mazzinis in a crusade against despotic power?

What, then, can be done with the Ottoman empire? It cannot exist long. A corrupt and feeble despotism, that has not internal strength enough to execute its laws, and that needs foreign support to prevent its falling to pieces—how can it be perpetuated? And to suffer the already dangerous and overgrown power of Russia to hold the keys of Europe and Asia, and to dominate the Mediterranean, would be a fatal error, and would eternally reflect upon the want of foresight and bravery of the highly civilized nations of Western Europe. A Congress of the nations of European Christendom should determine the question. The Ottoman power depends upon them for its existence, and must subscribe to necessity and to such a liberal and vigorous government as would tend to develop the minds of the people and resources of those rich countries. First there should be universal equality and toleration among all religions and sects. This would remove many of the obstacles to improvements and the cause of complaints of foreigners. If Christian nations are compelled to protect the Turkish empire, let their protectorate conduce to the benefit of the world rather than to the maintenance of hereditary fictions, sublime nonsense, religious bigotry, or social corruption.

## New Orleans Sufferers.

We ask the attention of our citizens, and of strangers residing amongst us, to the call for "a meeting of the New Orleans sufferers." Although the call is limited to the absentee citizens of New Orleans, we yet think it the duty of all to bestow aid. This unfortunate city is the victim of a scourge which obstructs her trade, and subjects her people to great expense, distress and anxiety. The mortality has been unprecedented, and we can well imagine the scenes of suffering which continually demand sympathy and support. We can imagine the merchant or the day laborer abandoning his business and devoting his time to the duty of watching over the sick, feeding the fatherless, or burying the dead. And should we, who are blest with the bounties which have been denied them, hesitate to contribute to their assistance? There is a moral obligation in this case which does not always apply. A large proportion of the population of New Orleans is transient. They have in their extremity no relief except at the hands of public charity. We have seen the mutilated survivors of steamboat explosions, natives of every country and State, borne to the hospitals of New Orleans, and the angels of charity, not merely the sisters, who have devoted their lives to the care of suffering humanity, watching over and ministering to them as if they had been brethren in blood, instead of the objects of a high sense of moral duty, and whose hospital charges were borne by the people of New Orleans. Now, therefore, that this unhappy city has been visited by a special infliction, we should remember that it is not exclusively her own sick but also ours that she is attending, and if we cannot go to take our watch with her, let us at least send the money of paying for food, medicine, and attendance. Let all go to the meeting.

Since the above was written we have received a notice of a meeting of the citizens of Washington to be held at the Council Chamber this afternoon; this meeting is called by the Mayor of Washington, and we have no doubt will be well attended, and that our citizens will promptly respond to the call.

## Railroad from Washington to Lynchburg.

This is the first section of a route which General BERNARD pronounced, upon deliberate survey, to be the most direct practicable between Washington and New Orleans. The other sections are all under charter, and in great part under construction; so that the great Southwestern National Railroad will be in a few years opened its whole length. A correspondent of the *Richmond Mail*, speaking of the location of the road from Gordonsville to Lynchburg, says:

"That three surveying parties have been organized, and are proceeding to survey the route termed the lower route, or that nearest the river. We expect now to see the work of surveying the three contemplated routes proceed with despatch, of which we have the strongest assurance from the present very efficient organization of the various engineering corps."

## New Publications.

We are in receipt of No. 482 of *Littell's Living Age*, from the publishers.

Also the *Illustrated News and Gleason's Pictorial*, both excellent numbers, from BUCKINGHAM'S literary depot, under the National Hotel.

We have received from the author a pamphlet copy of a "Vindication of the Rights and Titles, Political and Territorial, of ALEXANDER, Earl of Stirling and Doon, Hereditary Lieutenant General and Lord Proprietor of Canada and Nova Scotia." By JOHN L. HAYES, Counsellor at Law.

HEALTH OF CHARLESTON.—By the report of the deaths in the city of Charleston for the week ending August 6, it appears that they numbered only fifteen, nine of which were colored persons. Eight were children. But two white adults were among the number, one of whom died of gunshot wound, and the other of disease of the brain.

EXPORTS OF BALTIMORE.—We learn from the *Patriot* of last evening that during the week ending 9,727 barrels of flour, 936 barrels of cornmeal, and 263 hogsheds of tobacco.

## Immigration to Dominica.

We have received a request to insert the following circular. It describes a region which the pen of Dumas has induced with the charms of a tropical paradise. Los Barbaños del Norte seems to be in great demand, and, like their fair-haired ancestors at the courts of the Eastern empires, may come to defend with their revolvers, as those did with their battle-axes, the authority of those who invite them; or they may more probably introduce their own institutions and energies amongst the indolent and enfeebled natives. We think, however, that so long as the Anglo-Saxon can dig ready-made gold in California, he will scarcely trouble himself with the indirect process of manufacturing it by the culture of coffee or cocoa. However, the world is all before him, as it was before the "first family," and he seems to be to make himself generally welcome wherever nature either needs his obstetrical assistance in developing her resources, or freedom requires a heart or hand to contend with despotism. We therefore commend the study of Dominica to those who may have an appetite for the glory or gain of such an enterprise; provided, nevertheless, that the colonists go with the peaceful garb and intent of honest industry, and not to make war and despoil. This seems, however, to have been guarded against by Señor Luz, who invites only good citizens, with certificates of honesty, probity, and good demeanor, bound no doubt to keep the peace and be of good behavior towards the good people of Dominica, and keep a look-out for the "colored society" in the vicinity.

And now for the circular:

## EMIGRATION TO DOMINICA.

I would entreat permission to state in your estimable periodical some facts in relation to the advantages and inducements which Hayti—my native island—offers to emigrants from the United States. It would be an act of kindness to my nation, and perhaps not altogether without utility to the kindly relations of the American people, if other periodicals of your country would have the generosity to give room for these remarks.

It must be understood in the United States that all the country on the confines of the negro empire, which usurps the western half of our island, has suffered much from the cruel and wasting inroads of these blood-thirsty savages. Nevertheless, there are many districts of such beauty and fertility that the world cannot surpass them, which only require a few hundred American settlers accustomed to arms, and yet respectful of the laws of truth and good order, to become places of much production and trade. These lands the Republic of Dominica is disposed to cede in free gift to bona fide settlers of good repute. Not less than fifty acres of land fit for culture, and a greater quantity where the settler brings capital in machinery, and also rations of corn and meat for six months in certain cases, will be assigned to every man or woman who makes establishment there as the head of a family. All the substantial rights and guarantees of citizenship, and all the freedom of person and conscience that is enjoyed in any republic of America, will be possessed by the emigrants to Dominica. No taxes will be imposed for three years, and no military duty will be exacted other than to unite in the defence of the frontier in case the negroes disturb them.

The land produces coffee, cocoa, sugar, and all the tropical plants on the slopes of the hills and in the plains and valleys. The abundance and variety of production is not excelled in any country. Where the valleys are steep and precipitous there are many forests of mahogany and other valuable woods; and in many places iron, copper, marble, and coal, have been found in quantities. All historians who have touched upon our island have declared in favor of its prodigious fertility and incomparable beauty; and so it also may be said, with the exception of certain places situated in low valleys on the coast, it is perfectly favorable to health and long life.

My native place is somewhat to the southwest of the ancient and commodious harbor of Puerto Plata, and to that region I now invite a company of two or three hundred Americans to accompany me with their families and farming implements in the approaching months of October or November. Those who have not entirely the means to convey their families, will have credit for a part of the passage money until six months after arrival.

Letters of character from the nearest magistrate or the priest in whose cure they reside is desirable, for Dominica does not solicit bad citizens, but good ones, to people her land.

Near one hundred young men are engaged to go out there in the ensuing winter, and doubtless more will offer; but Dominica can give land and an honorable existence to thousands of farmers; mechanics, and miners, if they have health, prudence, industry, and the common implements of their trade as a capital to begin with; besides this, and twenty dollars for the passage of each adult person, settlers will require nothing to ensure them a perfectly independent home in the most fertile and enchanting country occupied by man.

Our climate of eternal spring has facilities and delights for the poor beginner in trade or farming which are not equalled in any region of Europe or the United States, and this under absolute guarantees of freedom and tranquillity. If the negroes should dare to reinvade the country, the brave North American settlers will know how to repulse them, and will be at all times promptly sustained by companies of mounted Dominicans who occupy the frontier posts.

For more exact particulars, any parties disposed to emigrate to Dominica will please address me at New York.

FELIPE DE LUZ,  
Dominican Emigration Agent.

RICHMOND EXAMINER.—The Examiner of yesterday's date brings to us the announcement "that the connection of Mr. John M. Daniel with this newspaper has been dissolved." Mr. D., we are informed, has sold his property therein to Robert W. Hughes, esq., reserving the right of repurchase, which will enable him at his pleasure to resume the position of editor and owner at a future time. The same paper contains a card from Mr. Hughes, announcing that he has become the proprietor, and has assumed its editorial management.

THE HOUSE TELEGRAPH.—We learn from the *Enquirer* that it is in contemplation to extend the wires of the new (House) printing telegraph to Richmond, Virginia.

THE RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY have just concluded an advantageous contract for the purchase of heavy rail for their whole road, including the Port Waltham branch. The iron is to be of Virginia manufacture and production. The company propose to lay down track on the main stem by next December, and to complete the whole project within twelve months from this date. This looks like energy and progress.—*Richmond Examiner*, 12th.

## WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1893.

I apprehend the despatches received by the Navy Department last evening from Commodore Shubrick are not important. The steamer Fulton rubbed off a little of her copper on a sunken rock somewhere on the British coast; and, pending the delay necessary to repair, the Commodore embraced the opportunity to let the Department know the "look of things." There is good reason to doubt the new edition of the story that the fishing vessels are, many of them, armed. Nothing of this sort is reported from the squadron. Nevertheless, I do not believe Commodore Shubrick is as entirely free from apprehension of danger as many who know less about the state of affairs.

Since the above was written I have been informed that the Cabinet convened about 11 and continued in session until 3 o'clock to-day. The fishery question is understood to have been the topic of discussion; but nothing of importance has transpired. A messenger reached the city on Wednesday night from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, bringing to the Navy Department despatches from Commodore Shubrick. The precise character of these communications is of course unknown to outsiders; but it is currently reported and believed that the Commodore expresses the opinion that his Government should take judicious and active measures to prevent a serious difficulty arising between our eastern fishermen and the subjects of Queen Victoria. The English vessel-of-war *Devastation* has been giving our countrymen some trouble, and the rumor that the gallant American Commodore has expressed himself as apprehensive of a collision may not be unfounded.

My own opinion is that this vexed fishery question will in due time be satisfactorily and amicably arranged. Developments will ere long be made which will have a tendency to tranquillize the public mind. There are men unpatriotic and inconsiderate enough to desire a rupture with England. We possibly may have fishy Americans in the country, but no statesman or naval officer will act the scaly part of an aggressor. Should a rupture become necessary, should the honor, dignity and interests of the country require open hostilities, then unanimity of sentiment will be the watchword—the sentiment of the lamented Decatur—"Our country, may it always be right, but right or wrong, our country," will meet a response in every American bosom.

I learn from good authority that the Navy Department is about consummating a contract with Messrs. Howland and Aspinwall, of New York, to supply the naval steamers with coal. The terms of this contract have not been made public, nor is it known that the party contracting with the Government will be required to furnish American coal. It strikes me that it would be wise on the part of the honorable Secretary of the Navy to have an eye to the interests of those who are engaged in producing this mineral in our own country, instead of enriching their foreign competitors.

## The Late Elections.

The following, we suppose, is as reliable a summary of the results of the late elections as the returns received will afford:

KENTUCKY.—Congress—6 Whigs, 4 Democrats. Legislature—Whig majority 32 on joint ballot.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The following compose the list of members elect to the next Congress from North Carolina:

Whigs—John Kerr, Zion H. Rogers, S. C. Puryear. Democrats—H. M. Shaw, Thomas Ruffin, W. S. Ashe, B. S. Craige. Thomas Clingman, Independent.

PURYEAR leads Boyd 386 votes; CRAIG leads Osborne, W., 318; CLINGMAN, Ind., leads Gaither, V., 1,000; SHAW leads Outlaw 54; ROGERS leads Venable 70. These were all the districts that were contested.

TENNESSEE.—Hon. A. Johnson, Democrat, Governor, majority 2,000. Legislature, Whig on joint ballot by some majority. Congress—Whigs elected, Charles Reidy, Gen. Zolliehoff. Democrats, W. M. Churchill, G. W. Jones.

ALABAMA.—Winston, Democrat, elected Governor. Congress—Phillips, Harris, Houston, Cobb, Smith, and Dowdell, Democrats, and Abercrombie, Whig, are elected. Legislature largely Democratic, but divided between Union and States Rights parties. Two United States Senators to be chosen.

THE NAME OF LOLA MONTEZ.—From the following announcement of the marriage of this notorious personage, it will be seen that she is not deficient in names. If to these were added all those by which her friends, enemies and admirers applied to her, we think even this long list would be considerably increased:

"Married, this morning, at the Holy Church of the Mission Dolores, by the Rev. Father Flavell Fontaine, Curate, Madame Marie Elise Roseanne Dolores, Countess of Lansfeldt de Heald, Baroness of Rosenthal, and Chanoinesse of the Order of St. Therese, to Patrick Purdy Hull, esq., conductor of the San Francisco Whig and Commercial Advertiser of this city."

VERDICTS AGAINST RAILROAD COMPANIES.—We copy the following notices of verdicts against railroad companies for injuries sustained by collisions, &c.; and only regret that they are not more frequent:

Fitch against New York and Erie Railroad.—Dr. Almon Fitch, of this village, has had a suit in progress for some time against the Erie Railroad, which we are glad to learn has been decided in his favor by the court of appeals. He obtained a verdict of \$5,913.56.

Compensation for Damages.—The Boston Bee states that the daughter of Rev. Dr. Neal, who had her shoulder dislocated by the accident that occurred on the Western Railroad on the 23d June, has received from the corporation \$1,500, by way of compensation.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.—The Grand Lodge of the United States intend to pay an official visit to this city next month on the occasion of the annual session of that body. The sessions, which commence on Monday, September 5, will be held at Sansom street Hall, which room has been engaged by the Grand Officers of this State for that purpose. This we believe to be the first time that Philadelphia has been selected for the annual session. The Grand Lodge and the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, with the subordinate Lodges and Encampments under their jurisdiction, have decided to give the highest branch of the Order in the Union a suitable reception, which is to consist of a ball in honor of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to take place in both saloons of the Chinese Museum on Tuesday, the 6th of September. The affair will no doubt be handsomely managed, the members to appear in full regalia, which will add much to the beauty and interest of the evening.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

AFRAY IN KENTUCKY.—During the day of the late election in Kentucky, a series of affrays occurred at Elizabethtown, between Thomas D. Brown, clerk of the court, and the Hon. B. R. Young, formerly a member of Congress, during which Brown was shot, and his leg so badly shattered that it is supposed it will have to be amputated. The affray had its origin in an old family difficulty, and it is said Young acted in self-defense. The son of Brown fired at Young during the affray, lodging eight or nine buckshot in the back of his office.

## [FOR THE REPUBLIC.]

## The Fisheries and Lord Stirling.

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1893.

The *Republic* has some observations written by its correspondent on the rights of Lord Stirling to the fisheries. It questions these rights on the ground of an article in *Blackwood*, which appeared designedly to mislead the American mind at the time of Lord Stirling's arrival among us.

The *Blackwood* argument and details are almost pure fiction; or as its writer himself styles it, a "romance." That is a sufficient answer in itself. Mr. Walker's testimony, derived from inquiries personally made in England and Scotland, will satisfy any one as to the fallacies of *Blackwood's* "romance." But what then was the charge of forgery, which the British government itself has repeatedly disclaimed having any participation in? It was a charge got up by three crown lawyers against a document, stolen by one of their own agents from the American archives in Paris, and owing to a misconception of their own about a date, sent through an agent of French police (a woman in their pay) to Lord Stirling. The latter, however, had the good fortune to find proof of its genuineness, and explain the error of date made by the ignorant Scotchmen.

The witnesses to support the crown case were nearly all CRIMINALS under surveillance of police. They were prepared under the directions of the notorious Vidocq, into whose hands the crown lawyers in their despair placed their case. All those details will be given in due time, with all the evidence of the witnesses on both sides. It will then be seen that Vidocq's criminals broke down the crown case—that the other witnesses testified in fact for Lord Stirling—and that "to save the honor of the crown compromised by its agents," the numerous witnesses for Lord Stirling were by a secret understanding withdrawn.

Respecting the question of her male, which this writer raises, we need not say or argue, admit it to be something of an objection. What then would it amount to? It amounts to this: that Lord Stirling would have long ago lost his title; but still, according to the common law of Scotland, he would be heir to all the property, fisheries, &c.

Why then does he bear the title? Why does the House of Lords admit it? (See printed appeal case.) Because the only competent tribunal for the trial of peerage is that of the Scotch Peers themselves, who at once in 1835, and ever since, have publicly taken his seat, on their own personal knowledge of his right to the honors. And that right was confirmed by the whole bench of judges in a solemn decision, on the only occasion on which a doubt of right to bear it was ever legally raised.

Whose authority, then, is most important, the *Blackwood* romance, or the Peers and Judges of Scotland?

That the charter of Novodamus did exist is well known in Scotland. General d'Agulher brought with him from Ireland distinguished legal men, to prove the existence of an excerpt copy of that charter in that country. This is proved by the crown report itself, garbled as it is. But this evidence was arbitrarily refused by the court, when it was found thus to overthrow the main point of the crown charges.

The whole of these iniquitous proceedings, of which the British Government is ashamed, with the testimony of all the witnesses, will be shortly given to the public.

Lord Stirling, with or without the charter of Novodamus, is the last heir remaining who can claim the rights to the fisheries, lands, &c., and he has been proved to be the heir by the usual forms of law.

The question then that arises is this: Are the American people to have the benefit of Lord Stirling's legally established rights to the fisheries? Or is the British Government to retain the vantage ground she now has in them?

As to rights to lands, &c., they can be legally maintained also, and will be maintained in spite of British influence and the aid of Vidocq and the *Blackwood* romances.

The statement respecting the grant to De la Tour is simply ridiculous; as an objection, it was long abandoned by the British Government.

A BASE ACCUSATION REFUTED.—An English paper lately charged that a most scandalous act was perpetrated at Stratford-upon-Avon, in the house where Shakespeare was born, and won Ann Hathaway, on the fifth of July last by abstracting a portion of the fly-leaf of an old family Bible; and that the act was committed by three strangers whose names were entered in the visitors' book as "H. Johnson, late Governor of Louisiana, U. S. A., and Miss Thompson." This accusation having been copied into the American papers, Governor Johnson, in a note to the *New York Herald*, says:

"It is true that I visited the house referred to, accompanied by my wife, and our niece, Miss Thompson, early in July last, and that my niece entered our names on the book as stated; but it is utterly untrue that the leaf of the Bible was torn and abstracted by either of the party."

"To those who know us, such a denial is totally unnecessary; but the charge having been made in England, I deem it proper to give it an unequivocal contradiction, and to request that, as an act of justice, you will be pleased to insert this communication in your paper."

GREENOUGH'S GROUP OF STATUES.—We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Mills, who is entrusted with the putting up of Greenough's group of marble statues lately received at the navy yard, for the following descriptive information as to the group. This group is the workmanship of the celebrated American sculptor Greenough, and is to be placed on the basis of the great staircase of the Capitol at Washington.

The group is composed of the civilized man and the savage, of the woman with her son in her arms, and a dog. It represents the civilized man, strong in mind and physical power, surprising and seizing a savage, and by inspiring in him a sentiment of humanity, hinders him from committing the barbarity of killing the son of a poor woman. An irregular mass of rock forms the pedestal of the group.

The civilized man and the savage are to be placed in the centre of the pedestal. On the right will stand the mother and her son, and on the left will be placed the dog.

It was the intent of the illustrious artist to superintend in person the erection of the group, in order to retouch and give the last hand to the mother and the dog on the spot, and then place the rock and pieces of marble, enclosed in boxes for the purpose, so as to form only one group, inducing the beholder to believe that the whole was formed of one piece. Next to the great artist the most appropriate person to superintend the erection was Mr. Mills, and we have no doubt that he will carry out successfully the design which Mr. Greenough was prevented from executing by the hand of death.—*Union*.

SEWING MACHINES VS. LIFE INSURANCE.—Many a poor mechanic who daily toils to support his family has no prospect whatever of insuring them even a meagre support in case death should suddenly take him from them. An insurance on life has been suggested by many as the best thing a man in this position could have.

In case of death this would afford a temporary relief at least, but while living he might be taken sick just at the time when the premium on his policy became due; in which case he would doubtless have to apply the money intended for his premium to the support of his family; and, if death ensue, the last, the only hope he had cherished to relieve his necessities is gone.

Now, if instead of insuring life, a man could purchase one of Singer's Sewing Machines, in place of losing so much money, he would enable his wife or daughters to be using and increasing it; and, in case he should die, they would have a sure means of support that would still increase rather than diminish their means. The rich, as well as the poor, should look to this; but more especially the should tailor and all others who sew for a living reflect on the marvellous advantages that these admirable machines of Singer's possess. [New York Day Book.]

## From the Esquimaux Georgian.

## The Pacific Railroad.

We republish, from the *Washington Union*, a corrected report of the remarks of Jefferson Davis at Philadelphia, on the subject of the Pacific railroad.

On the constitutional question of the power of Congress to construct a military road through the territories, if necessary for the defence of the country, the position of Colonel Davis seems to us untenable. This principle would apply without reference to the character of the road, whether of iron rails to be traversed by cars, or of earth as a passage-way for wagons. But it will be seen that the Secretary of War is prepared to advocate the construction of a railroad to California by Congress only when it is shown that such a road is "absolutely required," and that it cannot be built by any other agency than that of the Government.

Beyond this we see not how any Democrat can go. If a road is demanded for the defence of our Pacific possessions, and the means of private corporations are inadequate to its construction, the enterprise may not be undertaken by the Government. But if it is not necessary, or being necessary, offers sufficient inducements to private capital to build it, then the Government should not be troubled to engage in the work.

We believe that the very importance and necessity of it will secure its completion without any draft upon the public treasury. Texas has offered three millions eight hundred and forty thousand acres of land, supposed to be worth from \$15,000,000 to \$18,000,000, as a donation to any company which will build a railroad from Red River to El Paso—the distance of about seven hundred and fifty miles—nearly half the route from the western limit of Louisiana to the Pacific. "The charter for a railroad through the State of Texas, from some point on Red river to El Paso, was granted a year ago last February, intended to be a continuation of the road previously chartered by Louisiana from Vicksburg to Shreveport, on Red river. The charter donates to the company eight sections, or five thousand one hundred and twenty acres of land for every mile of road constructed; and as soon as the proof is made that five sections have been completed, the Commissioner of the General Land Office is authorized to issue certificates for the same, which the company may have located and surveyed, and patented immediately after on any public lands in the State, making twenty-five thousand six hundred acres for every section of five miles of the road."

This munificent donation will, we cannot doubt, secure the completion of the road to the western limit of Texas, whence nothing can stop its progress until its terminus is fixed upon the Pacific.

Missouri is building already from St. Louis to her western boundary. If that route offers such advantages as Colonel Benton claims for it, surely the capitalists of the world will seize the opportunity to make their fortunes by building on it to San Francisco. The Government, as a landed proprietor, whose possessions are to be greatly enhanced in value, might offer to both these roads, or to any others projected to the Pacific, alternate sections of public land along their lines, as a means of facilitating their construction. This would be proceeding according to the policy which Congress has fully recognized as sound and constitutional.

A CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION.—The *Gazette* of Costa Rica, of the 9th instant, urges the propriety of a general union of the Central American States, as a measure of defence against the aggressive power of the United States. It says:

"Those States which seemed most opposed to a truthful Central American nationality are those which in reality have labored most effectually in its favor. Guatemala and Costa Rica have not resisted the union, but have given resistance to the violent and unintelligent means used by men without capacity or political skill, who with impure hands would endeavor to experiment for their own personal advantage."

"The opinion of the public men of Guatemala and Costa Rica is that no truthful nationality can terminate for them in disorder and defeat, while they sincerely believe in the ultimate success of a national organization. Neither in San Salvador nor Nicaragua can defection be found, but they have had a new direction given to their desires which will tend to lead each State to a federal nationality which all may enjoy. There is at this time a species of political gravitation towards a union of the Central American States which cannot be denied. There is a fusion and copy of interests which must have its effect, and with the union which by them will be brought about will come to the re-establishment of confidence between men of the same origin, the same religion, and the same customs, and who by frequency of communications will become actuated by the same hopes, and aroused by the same instincts of a common danger. That which we wish is a general movement towards a nationality by the Spanish American States, a country for that aggressive power which will absorb the whole American continent, if we labor not by a reformation of our institutions to remove the peril which threatens these States."

DEPRIVITY—MALE AND FEMALE.—The *Cleveland Herald* says that on Saturday morning as a pretty-looking girl of sixteen stepped from the Crescent Hotel, she was met by and taken in charge of her father who, in company with her older and married sister, had been waiting the arrival of the boat. The girl protested, and not in the most delicate terms, against going, but was, per force, seated in the train which rapidly bore the three to Columbus.

These were the reasons which led to this arrest: A noted gambler of Columbus had, more than a year since, seduced this young girl, the sister of his wife, and had made arrangements for meeting her at Cleveland, and afterwards fitting up a house for her in Buffalo, where she was to reside as his mistress. His wife had intercepted letters and telegraphic despatches, which gave her certain evidence of her husband's guilt; and went with her father to Cleveland to witness the meeting.

The husband, who went to Sandusky and was to come thence to Cleveland, became aware of the discovery, and probably took the boat direct to Buffalo.

The girl, who is evidently hardened in a vicious course, declared, when taken by her father, that she would not remain with him, but would avail herself of the first opportunity to escape and return to Buffalo.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—About 11 o'clock on Tuesday night the Boston express train over the New Haven railroad came in contact with a large stone, weighing about three tons, which had fallen on the track near Fortchester. The locomotive was thrown off the track, and the engineer, Theo. Humphrey, was killed. A fireman was dangerously and probably fatally injured. Both are now lying at the Greenwich depot. The engine, tender, and baggage-car were badly smashed. The tender is said to have been thrown ten feet over the engine. Some of the passenger-cars were slightly injured. The passengers came to the city in the special train from Fortchester.

LISTENERS SELDOM HEAR GOOD OF THEMSELVES.—Judge Flinn was, during his late absence from the city, a temporary sojourner in Boston, and while away an hour in the hall where the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention was in session. He accidentally became engaged in conversation with some gentleman, an old citizen, who kindly pointed out to this stranger visitor the notabilities of the convention, and remarked that a discussion had just terminated as to the propriety of submitting the election of judges to the people, but on the representation of some influential lawyers from the West, that in